

NETHERLANDS INDIES

JAVA

Synopsis

Netherlands Division I.P.S.

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Assistant Prosecutor.

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Synopsis.

The Occupation by the Japanese Army; from about 1 March 1942 until 2 September 1945, after the Japanese surrender.

I. PRISONERS OF WAR:1. Murder.

The Japanese on numerous occasions murdered troops who had surrendered and had been taken prisoners of war. These murders happened, not immediately at the time of capture, but after a considerable interval of time. They were therefore NOT emotional excesses of revenge perpetrated by common soldiers whose mental balance had been swept away but deliberate and premeditated acts committed obviously in accordance with special orders.

- a. The affidavit of Medical Officer W. MOOY, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5778 describes the murder of about 70 P.O.W. (group Lieutenant POSTUMA) at the Tiater position West Java.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5778 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

- b. The investigation report by Captain LEYDIR, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5777, proves that several P.O.W. were murdered at Kali Djati, West Java.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5777 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

- c. The affidavit of Private A. MOES, R.N.I.A., shows that about 80 P.O.W.'s (group Lieutenant FABER) were murdered at Lembang, West Java; Prosecution Document 5779.

The Prosecution enters this document 5779 for identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

- d. From the affidavit of P.G. DE VRIES, Prosecution Document 5735, is taken the account of the murder of about 20 P.O.W., being R.A.F. and R.A.A.F. personnel who were patients in hospital.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5735 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. The report of Sergeant C. VIJLBRIEF, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5780, shows that several P.O.W. were murdered at Kertosono, East Java.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5780 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

2. Legal Position of P.O.W.

At the time of surrender special consideration was given to ensuring the legal status of P.O.W.. Major General H.D.W. SITWELL, G.O.C. British troops in Java, obtained a specific assurance that the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1929 re P.O.W., would be applied. This assurance was never implemented and the treatment accorded to P.O.W. was in complete contradiction to the Convention. At a later date the General was told that the Japanese would apply the rules of the Convention only in so far as it should suit them to do so. This is made clear in his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5776. Interrogations under threats, beatings, torture, humiliations, bad food, bad sanitary conditions were the methods applied at the Japanese General Headquarters, established at Bandung, West Java. Brigadier BLACKBURN testified on these matters to the same effect on November 29th and December 2nd, 1946, before this Tribunal.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5776 as an exhibit.

3. Camps.

P.O.W. were concentrated in various camps situated all over Java. Most of these camps became notorious on account of the bad treatment. From the very beginning conditions

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were poor and the Japanese never did anything to ameliorate them in any way notwithstanding repeated protests and requests. On the contrary, conditions grew worse. The Prosecution does not intend to give evidence about each and every camp but will give a picture of the general conditions by introducing various documents.

- a. The affidavit of F/O R.P. BULLCOCK, Prosecution Document 5789, regarding conditions at,

Jaarmarktcamp at Sourabaya, (East Java): bad accommodation, sanitation and food, inadequate provision for health and lack of medical care, compulsory labour on military objects, exhausting labour, cruel corporal punishment causing unconsciousness and physical injury, compulsory labour for sick people.

Lyceumcamp, Sourabaya: General conditions similar with the addition of overcrowding.

Cycle Camp, Batavia: Cruel beatings - unto death.

Bandung: Severe beatings.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5789 as an exhibit.

- b. The affidavit of Lt. Colonel C.W. FAISLY, R.A.M.C., Prosecution Document 5787, showing conditions in the P.O.W. camp at Glodok prison, Batavia; conditions even worse than those at Sourabaya especially as regards medical care.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5787 as an exhibit.

- c. The affidavit of the same Doctor MAISLY, Prosecution Document 5788, regarding L.O.G. camp, Bandung about similar complaints.

The Prosecution enters this document 5788 as an exhibit.

These affidavits show that the greater part of all offences mentioned in sections 1 through 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix D of the Indictment were committed.

4. Transport.

A circumstance which aggravated the bad conditions was the constant and unnecessary reshuffling of P.O.W.. Most of them were moved from one camp to another and during the war years tens of thousands were sent away from Java. For example, of Dutch prisoners alone about 14,000 were sent to the Burma-Siam railroad, 7,800 to Japan, 1,000 to Albon, 2,000 to Flores. This appears in Prosecution Document 5737, Exhibit, already introduced.

As this transport of P.O.W. by sea was never communicated in advance to the Allies, the ships used were exposed to Allied attack. At least five ships were torpedoed, about 2,700 Dutch P.O.W. suffered shipwreck of whom 1,900 were drowned, while the survivors were left in a worse position than before, not only from the effects on their physical condition, but also from the continuing effects of the loss of clothing and personal belongings, as will be shown hereafter.

5. Executions.

Recaptured escapees were, in most cases, executed without trial, although the Convention allows only disciplinary measures and not even court-martial punishment in such cases. As, in the first months after the capitulation such executions took place in several places throughout Java, it is inferred that they were the result of a special order.

Most of the executions were carried out by methods of revolting cruelty - by bayonetting the victims thus ensuring a most painful death after protracted agony. Moreover, fellow-prisoners had to be present and witness these barbarous executions.

Executions of this nature are described in the following affidavits.

- a. 1st Lieutenant G.J. DISSEVELT, R.N.I.A.: execution of three Dutch P.O.W. at L.O.G. camp, Bandung, April 1942, Prosecution Document 5781.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5781 for identification and the excerpts from it as an exhibit.

- b. Major P. DOORNBOOS, R.N.I.A.: execution of two Dutch P.O.W. at 4th-9th Battalion Camp, Tjimahi, West Java, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5782.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5782 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. Medical Officer F.H. TERPONGH, R.N.I.A.: execution of six Indonesian P.O.W. at 6th Battalion Camp, Tjimahi, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5783. This Doctor was summoned to administer the coup-de-grace to one of the victims of an attempt at execution, who was in agony.

The Prosecution enters this document 5783 as an exhibit.

- d. Medical Officer F.H. VONK, R.N.I.A.: execution of two Dutch P.O.W. at Agricultural School Camp, Sukabumi, West Java, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5784.

The Prosecution enters this document 5784 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. Ensign F.J. REIJER, R.N.I.A.: execution of three Dutch and three Indonesian P.O.W. at Djati Nanjor, Central Java, 31 March 1942; Prosecution Document 5785.

The Prosecution enters this document 5785 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- f. Schoolteacher C. BROERTJES: execution of three Dutch P.O.W. at H.B.S. Camp, Djoejanarta, Central Java, May 1942; Prosecution Document 5786.

The Prosecution enters this Document 5786 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- g. Lt.Colonel HAISEY: execution of three British P.O.W. from Glodok Camp, Batavia, April 1942; Prosecution Document 5787, already introduced.

6. General Policy.

As regards the general policy of the treatment of prisoners of war, the successive commanders of P.O.W. camps in Java have given information. At the same time their testimony shows, not only the harshness of the policy but also an astonishing absence of control over their subordinates, as appears in the affidavits of Major General SAITO, Prosecution Document 5739, and Colonel NAKATA, Prosecution Document 5738, already mentioned. Exhibits and

II. CIVILIANS:

The position of civilians has already been mentioned in Exhibit No. 1351, the statement of the witness Major de WEERD, R.I.A., to which the Prosecution refers.

At Tjenes, Central Java, the main oil centre of Java, the invading Japanese murdered some Dutch civilians, among whom Mr. Horst, the Assistant Resident (the highest local civil servant), apparently as a revenge because of the destruction of the oilfields; therefore the same as happened when the Japanese entered the oil town of Balikpapan, Borneo, as stated in the former phase of the trial in Exhibit _____. The women were repeatedly raped, with approval of the commanding officer. As appears from the affidavit of Mrs. A. HORST-nee MIDDELKAMP: Prosecution Document 5767.

The Prosecution enters this document 5767 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

A Civilian Internees1. Internment

The arrest of civilians started immediately after the capitulation; by April 1942 practically all Dutch officials had been interned except some who occupied minor positions and a few "indispensables." Dutch non-officials were arrested soon afterwards and interned with the exception of those Dutch who had been born in the Netherlands Indies.

A few months after the surrender of Java the internment of women and children began. Children, born in Java, were also interned if the parents were interned. Confinement was in special areas which soon became overcrowded. Later on prisons, penitentiaries, coolie camps, farms, convents, native quarters, etc., were used.

Boys at the age of thirteen were considered adults and sent to Men's Camps; boys at the age of eleven, sometimes as young as nine, were often separated from their mothers and sent to so-called Boys' Camps. Education was forbidden in all internment areas

areas, women and children were forced to work at hard labour for long hours under a tropical sun at menial tasks.

2. Conditions

In both Men's and Women's Camps conditions were inhuman, nearly the same as in P.O.W. Camps. This appears from a series of affidavits:

- a. The report of J. C. REMIERS POLMER gives a general picture of Men's Camps. He was a former bank manager and honorary consul for the Netherlands in Tokyo. As he was familiar with the Japanese he acted as camp interpreter; Prosecution Document 5762. In L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng, beatings were frequent, food was insufficient in quantity and bad in quality; sanitary conditions were bad and entertainment and divine services were forbidden; no correspondence, even with relatives, was allowed. In Baros Camp, Tjimahi, conditions deteriorated as soon as the Japanese Army took over the administration of the civilian camps. The food was poor - about one thousand calories daily - and the prisoners only managed to keep alive by buying supplementary food with the proceeds of the sale of all their valuables. Rats and dogs were reserved and cooked for the more serious cases among the patients in hospital in order to provide them with at least some meat. Medicines were inadequate and poorly supplied through, after the Japanese surrender it was proved that ample supplies had been available all the time. Red Cross parcels were distributed only twice and then, after the Japanese had stolen part of the contents and by the method of issuing, prevented the internees from obtaining full value from the gifts, by ordering all tins and containers to be emptied immediately. Reprisals and collective punishments were inflicted. Children of eleven and twelve were separated from their mothers. Of a sum of money - 75 guilders for each one of a group of British subjects - sent by the Holy See, only about one-third was ever paid. The complaints made by the Japanese against the internees were remarkable; the prisoners' attitude, was bad; they were not humble enough

enough; they were arrogant and conceited; their etiquette was wrong or they had no etiquette at all; their hearts were not sincere and their thoughts, as appeared from their faces, were insulting to the Imperial Japanese Army; disobedience was stamped on their faces. This attitude on the part of the Japanese was the background of all the corporal punishment inflicted for the most trivial offences and even for no offences at all.

Nevertheless, conditions were better than they were in other islands and a Japanese Red Cross official was said to have expressed anger at the relatively favourable conditions in Java.

The Prosecution enters this document 5762 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. According to the affidavit of Police Officer G. DE LANG, about 1500 deaths occurred in the Tjimahi Camps, due to malnutrition, stomach complaints and lack of medicines; Prosecution Document 763.

The Prosecution enters this document 5763 as an exhibit.

- c. Regarding Women's Camps, evidence is presented by the affidavit of Mrs. A. M. DROOG-nee HARTGERIULO, Prosecution Document 5765; transport of patients was conducted by brutal methods; forced labour by 2,000 women, 1,200 children under eleven years of age, 900 boys between eleven and thirteen, even mothers of small and sick children and women over fifty were compelled to work; 500 women and 625 boys were detailed for extra heavy work; consequently the state of health deteriorated in a marked degree.

The Prosecution enters this document 5765 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- d. The affidavit of Miss J. P. RISSELADA, Prosecution Document 5766 gives information about Banjobiroo Camp, Ambarawa, Central Java. Food - ninety grammes of rice daily - was poor, mass punishments of a very cruel nature were inflicted in a cruel way.

The Prosecution enters this document 5766 as an exhibit.

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e. The affidavit of Mrs. M. P. HAVERKAMP, Prosecution Document 5769, refers to conditions in Karang Pana's Camp, Samarang,

Central Java. In order, as they said, to check an outbreak of infantile paralysis the Japanese housed 125 old men with the women and their grown-up daughters in an overcrowded chapel; beatings occurred regularly; children older than nine years were sent away; all the heavy work to which an insufficient number of workers was allotted had to be done by the women; food was very scanty in amount.

The same affidavit describes conditions in the overcrowded Lampersarie Camp, Samarang. This was located in a cleared native quarter of the town; outdoor work for women was compulsory; young girls had to carry heavy rice bags for more than five hundred yards; collective punishments occurred; torture was inflicted on one occasion, continuing for seven days.

The Prosecution enters this document 5769 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

f. Cases of rape and forced prostitution of women and girls at Moentilan, Central Java are related by Mrs. BEEHMAN-nee VAN BALLEGOOYEN in her affidavit; Prosecution Document 5770. The rape and forced prostitution were arranged by Kempei officials, doctors examined the victims before they were raped.

The Prosecution enters this document 5770 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

Visual evidence will be presented by showing the film "NIPPON PRESENTS", Prosecution Document 5759, in connection^o with the affidavit of Major J. SCHIM VAN DER LOEFF, R.N.I.A., Prosecution Document 5758, who discloses facts as to the origin of this film, and with an affidavit of Brigadier BLACKBURN, Prosecution Document 5740, who as a witness already gave evidence regarding the origin and character of this film, before this Tribunal on December 2, 1946. The Japanese Propaganda Department made a film, "AUSTRALIA CALLING", in which Australians and Dutch

P.O.W. as well as Dutch civilian internees were forced to play a part under severe threats.

The film depicts internees living in almost luxurious surroundings and conditions but it was all faked. The purpose of the film was to weaken Australian morale but the Japanese never succeeded in getting the picture shown in Australia. The film was seized after the Japanese surrender. Some of those who were obliged to take part in it have given the true story of the fake and several cuttings of films made by Allied cameramen a few weeks after the Japanese surrender have been put in to show the real conditions in P.O.W. and civilian internees' camps in Java, in order to show the contrast between the actual facts and the faked presentation.

This evidence will be presented at a proper time subject to the Court's permission.

3. EXTERMINATION:

The attitude of the Japanese towards International Law, is clearly shown in the plans made by them for the destruction of P.O.W. and civilian internees in the event of an approach by Allied forces. In such an event, pre-arranged disturbances would take place as a pretext for wholesale murder. Proof of these murder-plans will be presented at a later stage in connection with similar plans drawn up in other areas.

B. Non-interred population

1. Romusha:

Forced labour to further the war aims of the conquerors was one of the benefits of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, established by the Japanese. This labour consisted of digging trenches, constructing air-raid shelters and other military works, making roads and railways, working in oilfields, coalmines, etc. Javanese youths in particular were conscripted for such work. It was called voluntary labour, but was, in fact, compulsory. The conscription of Romusha was carried out
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by a series of round-ups through the medium of the village-chiefs. The labourers were held in custody and were treated in the same way as P.O.W. and even worse.

The Romusha were sent all over South-east Asia: Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Ambon, and even as far as Malaya, Burma, Siam and the Philippines.

The sea-voyages were usually made in small, open coasting vessels and often lasted for several weeks. Food and drink were never adequate and there were frequent deaths during these trips.

The work demanded under brutal and severe discipline, beatings and other cruel corporal punishments was virtual hard labour. Food was totally inadequate with the result that beri-beri, pellagra, tropical ulcers were rife. General surroundings, housing and sanitary conditions were filthy and unhealthy leading to dysentery, malaria and scabies. Medical treatment and hospitalization were either non-existent or so poor as to offer no chance of arresting the course of an illness or preventing the spread of contagious diseases. No care was taken of the dead and this constituted a callous infringement on the "adat" - the religious customs of the natives.

These facts appear abundantly in a series of affidavits of victims who survived and will be introduced presently.

In all, some 270,000 natives were sent away. Only 70,000 have ever been recovered since the war ended. The Prosecution refers to pp. 37 and 38 of exhibit 1351.

The rough estimate of the Judge Advocate General at Singapore, is that of the Romusha employed on the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway, about 80,000, of whom a large number were Javanese, died. Prosecution Document 5799.

The Prosecution enters this document 5709 as an exhibit.

A.T.I.S. report, Australian Division S.E.A.C., Prosecution Document 5710, containing Japanese Reports on Javanese labourers at the Brunei Oil Refinery in Borneo, and another on the recruiting of labourers at Djoc Jakarta, gives the numbers of deceased, sick and /
deserters

deserters. From these reports a clear impression of conditions may be obtained.

The Prosecution enters this document 5710 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution desires to emphasize the terrible conditions which the natives population of Java, docile and fatalistic and less resistant than Westerners, were forced to endure.

The following deponents are all Javanese:

(a) Doelahmaro, ex-Sergeant R.I.A., was ordered to leave his home and along with 1700 others was sent to Djurong Camp near Singapore. Conditions there were appalling. Bad and insufficient food caused beri-beri. Of the 1700 who went there with Doelahmaro only 600 survived at the end of the war. The remainder had died or run away. Prosecution Document 5700.

The Prosecution enters this document 5700 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

(b) Kasa Bin Santami, was ordered to work for the Japanese and sent to Pulau Sekidjang, near Singapore; beatings, especially of those who reported sick, were a common occurrence. Even torture was inflicted. During one year's stay in this camp 500 out of a total of 750 died. Prosecution Document 5701.

The Prosecution enters this document 5701 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

(c) Sanrawi, was also at Pulau Sekidjang. Between 200 and 300 died out of his group of 500. Cases of severe torture, unto death, occurred. Prosecution Document 5702.

The Prosecution enters this document 5702 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

(d) Parman Bin Djotaroeno, was also ordered to work for the Japanese and sent to Pulau Sekidjang. 17 died out of his own group of 30 and in a year 140 coolies out of 490 died. The usual conditions existed, namely, bad food, bad medical facilities and beatings. Prosecution Document 5706.

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The Prosecution enters this document 5706 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. SELAMAT BIN JOENCES witnessed the torture of a coolie at Pulau Sekidjang. The coolie was wrapped in a mat which was then set on fire. After this the victim suffered further ill-treatment. This torture was inflicted by a Japanese doctor. The victim died. Prosecution Document 5712.

The Prosecution enters this document 5712 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- f. ACHMAD BIN KETALJEDA was detailed to work at Kampung Baroe, Singapore. Here only 1,000 among 2,000 coolies were physically able to work. 4 or 6 died every day. Nevertheless heavy work under harsh discipline was enforced. At Pulau Bokomto, near Singapore the coolies were prevented from taking shelter during an Allied air raid. As a result many were killed. Prosecution Document 5703.

The Prosecution enters this document 5703 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- g. GOPDEL gives a description of his experiences which the Prosecution desires to read because it provides an average picture. Prosecution Document 5704.

The Prosecution enters this document 5704 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- h. BOELONG alias TAWAHIR describes among other cases of ill-treatment at Pulau Damar near Singapore, how a coolie was buried alive after severe corporal punishment. Prosecution Document 5705.

The Prosecution enters this document 5705 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- i. REBO was forced to work at Tandjong Pinang, near Singapore. He depicts a very serious case of torture resulting in death. In 9 months 400 out of 750 coolies died. Prosecution Document 5707.

The Prosecution enters this document 5707 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- j. TAHIR testifies to the torturing of a Chinese coolie, at Pulau Batang, near Singapore. The coolie was beaten until one of his thighbones was broken. He received no medical treatment; his fellow-coolies were forbidden to help him; he was buried with only his head above the ground; later he was thrown into the sea while possibly still alive. Prosecution Document 5711.

The Prosecution enters this document 5711 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- k. DACHLAN, then a youth of 18 was sent to Macassar, Celebes, 4 coolies out of the total of 400 on board, died during the trip. Prosecution Document 5723.

The Prosecution enters this document 5723 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- l. AMAT NAWI, then 55 years of age, was sent as the leader of 100 fellow-villagers, part of a draft of 1500 coolies, to Moona, Celebes. 500 died in a year. Of his own group only 60 survived. Prosecution Document 5724.

The Prosecution enters this document 5724 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- m. GOENJOENG was sent to Balikpapan, where conditions among the 1500 coolies were the same as everywhere else in Romusha camps. Prosecution Document 5728.

The Prosecution enters this document 5728 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- n. PAIMAN was sent to Singapore. During the voyage, which lasted a week, 30 persons died and other 16 died on the wharf. In the period of two and a half years preceding the Japanese capitulation at least a thousand died. The corpses were not buried immediately but were carried by friends and acquaintances outside the camp into an open field, where, wrapped in mats they were laid in the open air for a few days from where lorries carried them away. Prosecution Document 5714.

The Prosecution enters this document 5714 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- o. ABDUL MAZID made a forced trip through the Archipelago and was ordered to work under miserable conditions at Singapore, Halmaheira (Molucca's), Macassar and Singkang (Celebes); Prosecution document 5726.

The Prosecution enters this document 5726 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- p. MADALI was even sent to Manila as well as to Singapore and Menado (Celebes). Prosecution document 5722.

The Prosecution enters this document 5722 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- q. KOPER, then 17 years of age, was ordered for coolie-labour and eventually sent to Tjimpon, Siam, where approximately 30 % of the total number of Romusha died. Prosecution Document 5708.

The Prosecution enters this document 5708 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution desires to provide visual evidence by introducing four photographs taken at Seleter Camp, near Singapore, by Army Film and Photo Section, S.E.A.C.: in connection with the letter of the said Section dd. 19 September 1945, Prosecution Document 5715.

The Prosecution enters this document 5715 as an exhibit.

2. Kempeitai.

The Japanese measures of terrorization have already been mentioned by Major DE WEERD, Exhibit 1351, *passim*.

No discrimination was made as to race or sex. Thousands became victims of the Military Police. A general survey of the results was given by the Head of the War Crimes Section of M.E.F.I.S. (Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service) at Batavia; Prosecution Document 5731, showing that 439 persons were sentenced to death and executed by Court Martial, Java; however, this number does not include many death-sentences pronounced by local Kempeitai, and death-sentences against 38 persons from Kesilir Camp. 1175 persons were punished by Court Martial, Java, sentences varying between one year and lifelong imprisonment. It further appears /that

that 364 persons died in jail before being sentenced as a result of torture and bad conditions.

The Prosecution enters this document 5731 as an exhibit.

Inhuman treatment of the utmost brutality was applied systematically and methodically, all over Java, not only at Kempeitai Headquarters but also in prison and even during trials in the courtroom. Evidence of appalling torture and ill-treatment is contained in the following series of affidavits and statements:

- a. Doctor H.E. BOISSEVAIR, Mayor of Semarang, describes in his sworn statement the ill-treatment by Semarang and Batavia Kempeitai; not only the tortures and the bad accommodation at the Kempeiquarters, but also the way in which a Court Martial trial was conducted. Prosecution Document 574

The Prosecution enters this document 5746 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- b. Dental student W.F. WIJTING, in his statement relates his experiences at Batavia Kempeitai, ironically located in the Court of Justice, and also gives a description of a trial. Prosecution Document 5745.

The Prosecution enters this document 5745 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- c. Major A. ZIMMERMAN, R.N.I.A., reports of the methods of Kempei-torture at Buitenzorg, showing a certain specialization and a highly developed grade of skill on the part of the torturers. There were specialists in hanging, in kidney-beating, in the watertest, and torture by electricity. This report contains a survey of the ill-treatment of 22 of his fellow-prisoners. Prosecution Document 5748.

The Prosecution enters this document 5748 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- d. The Chinese LIE BENG GIOK also gives a description of Kempei-treatment at Buitenzorg, and reports about his fellow victims. Prosecution Document 5747.

The Prosecution enters this document 5747 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- e. Professor, Doctor Engineer E. DE VRIES testifies that he was tortured first at Buitenzorg. He estimates his first interrogation as probably the kindest that was ever experienced at Buitenzorg, although he suffered several beatings and the watertest. Others were treated in a very bad way: Captain WERNINCK was tortured 47 times; 14 times he was beaten into unconsciousness. The Reverend JENS died the day after having been tortured. The Indonesian doctor KAYADOE was killed while under torture - due to lack of skill of the torturer. At Semarang Professor DE VRIES suffered the watertest 22 times during a period of 2 months, and his interrogation amounted to 500 hours in totó. Prosecution Document 5750.

The Prosecution enters this document 5750 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- f. Dr. R. FLACHS, a Swiss engineer, gives a detailed report on Kempeitai at Bandung, showing especially the prison conditions. Prosecution Document 5751.

The Prosecution enters this document 5751 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- g. Mrs. H.E. ENGLELEN, in her affidavit gives a description of the methods of Sourabaya Kempeitai, Prosecution Document 5754, showing that the torturers made no discrimination according to sex.

The Prosecution enters this document 5754 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Kempeitai at Batavia in particular showed the most inhuman treatment. They selected their victims by preference from among the wives of the highest officials and leading businessmen. Examples of the ill-treatment and torture appear from the following affidavits:

- h. Mrs. A.D. VAN MOOK, wife of the present Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies who had played an active part in the fruitless so-called economic negotiations between the Netherlands and Japan in 1940-1941. Prosecution Document 5741.

The Prosecution enters this document 5741 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- i. Mrs. S.M.J. IDENBURG, wife of the Chief of Cabinet of the Governor General before the war; Prosecution Document 5742.

The Prosecution enters this document 5742 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- j. F.H. LOUPATY and S. PATTINAMA give a description of their own sufferings and also of the nauseating torture and ill-treatment of Mrs. VAN WAVEREN, wife of the associate director of the Java Bank, the official circulation bank. This is probably the most inhuman case; Mrs. VAN WAVEREN died after unremitting torture under the most miserable conditions.

The Prosecution enters the affidavit of LOUPATY, 5743 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution enters the affidavit of PATTINAMA, 5744 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

- k. A special case is that of the execution of about 19 civilians at Sourabaya, more than a week after the Japanese surrender, with the knowledge of Major General YAMAMOTO, the Gunseikan (Governor General) of Java at that time, as appears from his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5733; in connection with the affidavit of Doctor CH. O. VAN DER PLAS, Representative of the Netherlands Indies Government, Prosecution Document 5734.

The Prosecution enters the document 5733 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

The Prosecution enters the document 5734 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

Major KATSUURA, operations officer of the Java Kempeitai Headquarter Batavia, gives a survey of Kempei activity, admitting execution without trial in the so-called "Ki" (or "Koo")-case, in which 239 persons were executed in strict secrecy; Prosecution Document 5756, Javint 3106/1: In order to settle the case as soon as possible, this case was dealt with on the spot. The investigation officer decided whether to inflict

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the death sentence, and his decision was approved by the higher officials on the authority of the Commander-in-Chief after examination by the staff-officer for Kempei affairs at Army Headquarters.

The Prosecution enters this document 5756 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3. Prisons.

Apart from the treatment at Kempeitai Headquarters and local Kempeitai units the normal prisons were places of terror and misery as well. The prison conditions were almost beyond description and may easily be understood from the summary given by the Head of War Crimes Section of N.E.F.I.S., Prosecution Document 5732. This summary deals with only 38 out of the 104 prisons in Java and Madura, according to the lists provided by the Japanese authorities. However, although not all deaths which occurred during the occupation have been recorded, these lists mention that in the 38 prisons 1717 persons died; only in 154 cases was the cause of death stated.

The average death-rate in the Netherlands Indies prisons in 1940 was 1,8 %.

The Tjipinang-prison, near Batavia, not included in the above 38, had a death-rate of 4 % in the period May 1st 1943 till May 1st 1944, but of 51 % in the period May 1st 1944 till May 1st 1945, i.e. 2257 deaths in an average prison-population of 4400. The deterioration of conditions in this prison is clear from the fact that the monthly death-rate increased in the last year from roughly 1 % to 10 %.

The Prosecution enters this document 5732 as an exhibit.

The already introduced affidavit of Professor DE VRIES, Prosecution Document 5750, exhibit _____, contains at the end some particulars about Tjipinang prison: out of 4.000 inmates 500 were confined in the so-called "death ward", of whom only a Chinese and the deponent himself survived; malnutrition and diarrhoea for which no medicines were supplied, were the main causes of death.

The Prosecution herewith completes the synopsis regarding the Japanese conventional war crimes and their crimes against humanity committed in Java against the native population and the Allied citizens and service personnel in this island.

Ex. 1703 Doc 5681

檢察書類第五六八一號

B級及O級犯行

及 爪哇 及 爪哇 及 爪哇 及 爪哇

証 據 稿 略

國際檢察部附屬課

一九四六年十二月

副檢察官

荷蘭印度王國陸軍中佐 J. S. SINNING. LE DAMSTE

/LT. COL. J. S. SINNING. LE DAMSTE /

R. N. I. A.

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

1.

爪 哇

証 據 概 略

一九四二年三月頃ヨリ一九四五年九月二日、日本降服ニ至ル日本軍ニヨル占領

1 俘 虜

(1) 殺 害

日本人ハ降服シテ俘虜トナリタル軍隊ヲ幾多ノ場合ニ於テ殺害シタ。是等ノ被害ハ逮捕ノ際直チニ行ハレタルモノニアラスシテ相當時日経過ノ後ニ於テデアル。従ツテ是等ハ頭腦ノ平衡ヲ失シタル下級兵員ガ復讐ノ念ニ驅ラレテ犯シタル處ノモノニアラスシテ、豫メ考ヘタル上、特別ノ命令ニヨリテ遂行セラレタル行爲ナル事明カデアル。

(A) 原印軍隊長官、Wモオイ / W. MOOY /
ノ供述書、警察書類第五七七八號ハ、西部
爪哇トジアナル / FUHATER / 地方ニ於ル
約七十名ノ俘虜ノ被害ヲ記述スル（ホスツ
メ甲辰 / POSTUMA / 証

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2.

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3.

(B)

官領察官ハ該書類第五七七七八號ヲ検証ノ爲
メ又其被尋ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

印軍陸軍大尉ライダー / HEYDER / ノ奉
問被答、領察書類第五七七七九號ハ西都爪哇
カリ ジヤテイ / KADI DJATI / ニ於テ
石干名ノ停シガ被答セラレタル事ヲ證言シ
テ居ル。

領察官ハ該書類第五七七七九號ヲ検証ノタメ
又其被尋ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

印軍兵 A. モエス / MOES / ノ供述書
ハ約八十名ノ管シ (フアベル / FABER /
中尉班) ガ西都爪哇レムバンダ / LEMBANG /
ニ於テ被答セラレタル事ヲ明ラカニシテ居
ル。官領察官ハ領察書類第五七七九號ヲ檢

(D)

證ノ爲メ又其被尋ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

領察書類第五七三三號 P. G. デ、フリー
ス / DE VRIES / ノ供述書ヨリ被答、印軍、
航空兵及防空兵ニシテ入隊愚者タリシ停
約二十名ノ被答ノ記録。

領察官ハ此領察書類第五七三三號ヲ検証ノ
爲メ又其被尋ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

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4.

(E) 被暴害第五七八〇號、蘭印軍、軍曹のフイ
ジルブライフ / VILBERT / ノ報告ハ莫
爪哇ケルトソノ / KILGOSHO / ニ於テ彼名
ノ俘虜ガ被暴セラレタル事ヲ証言シテ居ル。
被暴者ハ此書第五七八〇號ラ被暴ノ爲メ又
其被暴ヲ証言トシテ提出スル。

(2) 俘虜ノ法的地位
陸軍省時ニ於テ、俘虜ノ法的地位ヲ保障スル爲
特別ノ考慮ガ加ヘラレ、在爪哇英軍司令官 H.
D. W. シットウエル / SITWELL / 少將ニヨリ
テ一九二九年ノジネヴ協約ニ於ル俘虜ニ關スル
條項ガ適用セラルヘキ旨ノ特約ガ得ラレタノデ
アル。然ルニ此特約ハ何處履行セラルル事ナク、
俘虜ニ對シテ加ヘラレタル待遇ハ悉ク協約ニ反
スルモノデアツタ。後日ニ至リ、右少將ハ、日
本ニ於テハ該協約ノ規定ハ、日圓ノ欲スル場合
ニノミ適用セントスルモノナル旨ヲ告ゲラレタ
此書ハ被暴害第五七七六號供述書ニ明記サレ
テ居ル。著述ニヨル訊問、打撃、拷問、屈辱、
惡食、惡衛生施設等ガ西部爪哇バンドン / BANDUNG /
ニ觀ケラレタル、日本軍司令部ガ採用シタ方法

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デアツタ。ブラツグビーシ年集 / BRIGADIER.
BLACKBURN / ガ定等ノ件ニ關シ當法廷ニ於テ一
九四六在十一月二十九日及十二月二日證言シタ
ル所モ同一ノ要ヲ立證スルモノデアル。
懷柔國ハ證據トシテ管類第五七七六號ヲ提出
スル。

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(3) 收容所

俘虜ハ爪哇各地ノ收容所ニ收容セラレデアツタガ、其多クノモノハ待遇劣悪ノ風評著名ナルモノトナツタ。最初ヨリシテ状況甚ダ貧弱デアツタガ、日本人ハ、度重ナル抗議ヤ、請願ニモ拘ハラズ、是等ニ對シ何等改善ノ途ヲ取ル事ナク、反對ニ却ツテ状況ハ益々惡化スルノミデアツタ。當檢察官ハ各收容所一々ニ付キテ、證據ヲ擧ゲント企ツルモノニアラズ。只愛ニ若干ノ書類ヲ引用シテ、全体ノ状況ノ如何ナルモノナリシカラ勞務セシメントスルモノデアル。

(A) 航空將校 R、P、ブルコック / BULLCOCK / ノスニバヤ (東部爪哇) ニ在ル、ヤールマーケット收容所ノ状況ニ關スル供述書、檢察書類第五七八九號。居住及衛生設備及食享ノ劣悪、保健施設及醫療手當ノ不備、軍事ニ關スル強制勞働、極度ノ勞役、及内面的障害ヲ惹起スル如キ殘酷ナル體刑、刑者ニ對スル強制勞働。

スラバヤ市リシウム / LYCEUM / 收容所

コ、ハ大体ニ於テ、前同様ナルモ是ニ加フルニ、過剩稠密ノ群居ガ擧ゲラレル。

バタビヤ所在ノサイクル收容所。 / CYCLE CAMP /

殘虐ナル殴打致死

バンドン一苛酷ナル殴打。

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當檢察官ハコノ書類第五七八九號ヲ證據トシテ提出スル

(B) 檢察書類第五七八七號軍醫中佐C、W、マイセイ、MAISEY、ノ宣誓書ハバタビヤグロトツク監獄内俘虜收容所ニ於ケル狀況ヲ述ベテオル。スラバヤニ於ケルヨリモ更ニ惡シク、醫療設備ニ於テ殊ニ然リ。

當檢察官ハ書類第五七八七號ヲ證據トシテ提出ス。

(O) 檢察書類第五七八八號前記同様マイセイ醫師ノ宣誓書ニシテバンドン、エル、オウ、デイ、收容所、I.O.C. CAMP、ニ關スルモノデ前掲同様ノ非難ヲ述ベテオル。

當檢察官ハ此書類第五七八八號ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

以上ノ諸供述書ハ起訴狀附録D中ノ一、以下八、九、十、ノ各項ニ舉ゲラレタル凡テノ罪科ノ大部分ヲ犯シテ居ル事ヲ示スモノデアアル。

(4) 輸送

惡條件ヲ更ニ一層惡化セシメタノハ俘虜ヲ絶ヘズ而カモ不必要ナル、移動ヲサセタコトデアアル。其多クハ一ツノ收容所カラ他ノ收容所ヘト移サレタコト及戰時中何萬ト云フ者ガ爪哇以外ヘ送出サレタコトデアアル。

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例へば、和蘭人俘虜ニ付テノミ云フモ、約一四、〇〇〇人ガ緬泰鐵道ニ送ラレ。七、八〇〇人ガ日本ニ、一、〇〇〇人ガアンボシニ、二、〇〇〇人ガフロールニ送サレタノデアル。右ハ已ニ提出シタル檢察警須第五七三七號ニ記載サレタルモノデアル。

此ノ俘虜ノ海上輸送ニ就テハ、決シテ聯合國側ニ警告セラレタル事無キタメ、是ニ使用サレル船ハ聯合國側ノ攻撃ニサラサレルノデアル。最少限度五隻ハ魚雷攻撃ヲ受ケ、約二、七〇〇名ノ和蘭俘虜ハ難破シ、其内一、九〇〇人ハ溺死ラ遂ゲ、遺存者ハ其レガ爲メ健康状態ニ悪影響ヲ受ケタノミナラズ後述ノ如ク被服ヤ私有物ヲ失ヒタル爲メ以前ヨリ状態ハ更ニ悪化シタ。

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(5) 死刑

逃亡者ガ逮捕サレル場合ハ、多クノ場合裁判ナシテ死刑ニシタ。但シ協約ニハ、斯カル場合ニ於テ、單ニ懲戒處分ニ附スヘシトシテ、軍法會議ニ附スル事ヲサヘ規定シテ居ナイノデアル。陣歿後一ヶ月間ニ、全爪哇ニ於テ此種ノ死刑ガ執行所ニ於テ行ハレタル事ニ鑑ガミ之レハ特別ナル命令ニ出タルモノト推測サレルノデアル。

死刑ハ概ネ甚ダ嫌惡スヘキ強忍ノ方法ヲ執行サレタ。

即チ銃劍ヲ以テ犠牲者ヲ刺殺スト云フ、最モ激シイ痛苦ト長時ニ亘ル苦悶ヲ來スヘキ方法カ執ラレ、刺ツサヘ、同輩俘虜ヲシテ、此野蛮ナル處刑ヲ看ルヘク列席セシメタノデアル。

此ノ種ノ處刑法ハ次ノ各供述書ニ記載セラレル。

(A) 檢察書類第五七八一號、蘭印軍陸軍中尉、

G . J . テイツセヴェルト / G . J . DIEVELT /

一九四二年四月、バンドン E . O . G . 收容所ニ於ケル、蘭軍俘虜三人ノ處刑。

本檢察官ハ此書類第五七八一號ヲ檢證トシテ引用シ其按察ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

(B) 檢察書類第五七八二號、蘭印軍、陸軍少

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10

佐 P・ドオルンボス / P. DOORENBOS / 一九四二年五月、西部爪哇 トジマヒ / TEGHMAHI / 第四一第九大隊收容所ニ於ケル蘭軍俘虜二人ノ處刑
本檢察官ハ本書類第五七八二號ヲ檢閲トシテ其拔萃ヲ提出スル。

(C) 檢察書類第五七八三號、蘭印軍々醫官 E・H・テルヒーズ / H. H. TERHEGGE / 一九四二年五月、トジマヒ / TEGHMAHI / 第六大隊收容所ニ於ケル印度人俘虜六人ノ所刑。此醫官ハ、此犠牲者ノ一人ガ所刑ヲ試ミテ尙苦悶中ニアルモノニ、最後ヲ遂ケシムル爲ニ奥出サレタノテアル。本檢察官ハ本書類第五七八三號ヲ檢閲トシ、証據トシテ其拔萃ヲ提出スル。

(D) 檢察書類第五七八四號蘭印軍々醫官 E・M・クオック / H. H. VORH / 一九四二年五月西部爪哇、スカブミ / SUKABUMI / 長學校收容所ニ於ケル蘭軍俘虜二人ノ所刑。

本檢察官ハ本書類第五七八四號ヲ檢閲トシ証據トシテ其拔萃ヲ提出スル。

(E) 檢察書類第五七八五號蘭印軍陸軍少尉 F・J・レエメル / REEMER / 一九四二年三月三十一日、中部爪哇 チャテイ・ナンゴル / DJATI NANGGOR / ニ於ケル、俘虜ナル蘭人三名インド

ネシヤ人三名ノ處刑。

本檢察官ハ本書類第五七八五號ヲ檢證トシ、
證據トシテ其拔萃ヲ提出スル。

(F) 檢察書類第五七八六號、教員C. ブレル
デエス / C. BROERHUIS / 一九四二年五月、中部
爪哇、ジョクジャカルタ H. B. S. 收容所
ニ於ル蘭人俘虜三人ノ所刑。

本檢察官ハ本書類第五七八六號ヲ檢證トシ、
證據トシテ其拔萃ヲ提出スル。

(G) 檢察書類第五七八七號、先キ引用セル、
マイセイ中佐 / Lt. COL. MAISEY / ニヨル、一
九四二年四月、バタビヤ、グロドク / GLODOK /
收容所英軍俘虜三名ノ處刑。

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12.

(6) 一般方針

俘虜取扱方一般方針ニ關シテハ、爪哇ニ於ケル各收容所長ヨリノ報告並ニ彼等ノ証言ニヨリテタダニ該方針ノ苛酷ナルノミナラズ且又其下級者ニ對スル爲クベキ統制力ノ缺乏ガ明白ニセラルルノデアル。以上ハ先ニ學ゲタル檢察書類第五七三九號斎藤少將ノ供述書並ニ同第五七三八號、中田大佐ノ供述書ニ明示セラルル如クデアル。 . . .

II 民間人

民間人達ノ状態ハ檢察側ガ言及シタ書類第一三五
一號即チ證人、蘭印軍陸軍少佐デ・ヴェールト
/ DE WERD / ノ陳述書ニ既に述べラレテ居リマ
ス。

中部「ジャヴァ」ノ「ジャヴァ」石油地帯ノ主
要中心地デアル「デエボエ」/ TEBOE / ニ於テ侵
入シテ來タ日本軍ガ若干名ノ和蘭民間人ヲ殺害シ
マシタ。其ノ中ニハ副辨理公使（最高位ノ地方文
官）ホルスト氏 / HORST / ガ居リマシタ。之等ハ
油田ヲ破壊サレタ腹癒セニヤツタ事ハ明カデアリ
マス。デスカラ裁判ノ前ノ段階ニ於テ審問
ニ述べラレテ居リマス様ニ日本軍ガ「ボルネオ」
ノ石油都市、「ベリツクバベン」/ BELITUPATAN /
ニ侵入シタ時ニ起ツタノト同ジ性質ノモノデアリ
マス。指揮官ノ是認ノモトニ婦人達ハ度々暴行ヲ

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13.

受ケマシタ。其ノ事ハ檢察側文書第五七六七號、
「エイ・ホルスト夫人（舊姓ミツデルカンブ／MI
DELLKAMP／）」供述書ニ見ラレル通りデアリマス。
檢察側ハ此ノ文書第五七六七號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ提出
シ、其ノ中ノ沿革ヲ檢證トシテ提出致シマス。

II A、民間人抑留者

1、抑留

民間人ノ逮捕ハ降服後直チニ開始サレマシタ
一九四二年／昭和十七年／四月迄ニ取ルニ立
ラス地位ニ居タ若干ノ者ト僅カノ「緊要ノ者」
ヲ除ク殆ド總テノ官吏ガ抑留サレテ了ヒマシ
タ。和蘭人ノ官吏デナイ者モ、ソノ後直チニ
蘭領印度ニ生レタ和蘭人ヲ除キ總テ逮捕サレ
抑留サレマシタ。

「ジャヴア」ガ降服シテ數ヶ月後婦女子ノ抑
留ガ開始サレマシタ。ソノ兩親ガ抑留サレタ
ナラ、「ジャヴア」デ生レタ子供デモ抑留サ
レマシタ。抑留所ハ特別ノ地域ニアリマシテ
ソレハ忽チ超満員トナリマシタ。後デ監獄、
懲治監、苦力宿舍、農家、尼寺、土民家屋、
其ノ他ガ使用サレマシタ。

十三才ノ少年達ハ大人ト見ナサレテ男子收容
所ニ送ラレマシタ。十一才ノ少年、時ニハ九
才ノ幼イ少年ガ母親カラ引離サレ所謂少年收

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14

容所ニ送ラレマシタ。教育へ全抑塞サレ
渡ツテ禁止サレマシタ。婦女子へ熱帯ノ熱
シイ太陽ノ下デ長時間ニ渡リ賤シイ仕事ニ
被シク勞働スルコトヲ強制サレマシタ。

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15.

2、状態

男子収容所及び女子収容所ノ状態ハドチラモ人間性ヒテナク殆ド停滯収容所ノ状態ト似リガアリマセンデシタ。此ノ事ハ一遍ノ供通書カラ明カデアリマス。

(A) ジエイ・シー・レインダース・フォルマー

／ J・O・REINDERS FOLMERノ報告書
ヘ男子収容所ノ一般ノ様子ヲ述ベテ居リマス。
彼ハ前々行吏吏人デ又東京駐在ノネーデルラ
ンド行若君等デアリマシタ。彼ハ日本語ニ精
通シテ居リマシタノデ、収容所付通譯ヲ勤メ
マシタ。彼等ノ番地五七六二號、BANDUNGノ
L・O・B収容所ニ於テ居住ハ長々行ハレマ
シタ。食事ハ十分ナ量ガ無ク、須ノ惡イモノ
デアリマシタ。衛生状態ハ劣悪デ保護手當ハ不十分
デアリマシタ。書籍、文化的ナ娯樂、禮拜ハ
禁止サレテ居リマシタ。通信ハ例ヘ親族トノ
間デモ許可サレマセンデシタ。

デマヒヤJ・H・A・H／ニアルベロス／BARROSノ収
容所ニ於テハ日本軍ガ一般市民ノ収容所ノ信
理ヲ引續クヤ否ヤ、状態ハ惡化シマシタ。
食事ハ貧弱デ一日千カロリ一位ノ収容所内
ノ人々ハ彼等ノ貴重品總テヲ賣ツタソノ收入

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テ不足分ダケを賜ラヌツテドウニカ庄キテ行
クノニヤツトデシタ。氣ヤ穴ハ祭メラレ、入
院患者中ノ重症者ニ少クトモ肉ライクラカ異
ヘヨソト云フノテソノ爲ニ管理サレマシタ。
醫院ハ支給サレタトヘ云ヘ不充分且負債ナモ
ノデアリマシタ。然ルニ日本ノ博愛會總十
分ニ支給スルコトが出来タ管デアルト云フ事
ガワカリマシタ。赤十字社カラノ小包ハ只ノ
二四、度ト日本人ガ先ニソノ中除ラ一都並ン
ダ時トダケ分配サレマシタ。其レヲ配給スル
方法ニ依リ、即チ、患テノ貧ヤ容態リ、正テ
ニ適ニセヨト命スルコトニ依リ彼等ハ彼收容
者ガ其等ノ應ジノ價值ヲ十分ニ認メル事ガ出
来ナイ様ニシマシタ。復舊及ビ國體刑罰ガ科
サレルコトガアリマシタ。十一、二才ノ子供
供進ハ母親カラ引離サレマシタ。聖救直ヨリ
送ラレタ全紙一其日民ノ一國體ノ各人ニ七十
三ギルダ一ツツデアリマシタガイソノ中凡ソ
三分ノ一ツカ給與サレマセンデシタ。

日本人ガ彼收容者ニ對シテ通ベク不平ハ非
常ナモノデシタ。且テ彼收容者ノ態度ハ異イ
トカ、彼等ハ頭ガ重クナイトカ、彼等ハ憤恨
テ生意氣サアルトカ、彼等ノ作法ハテツテキ

16.

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ナイトカ、彼等へ電報ヲ全線通へテ居ナイト
トル、彼等へ指示テナイトカ、表情ニ出テ居
ルヤウニ彼等へ日本電に其ヲ侮辱シテ居ルノ
ダトカ、反抗心ガ彼等ノ顔ニハツキリト出テ
居ルトカイフコトナドテアリマス。

此ノ一部日本人ノ意見ハ近ク正確ナ界ノ爲又
ハ何モ暴イ給ラシナイ時テサへ、新スル体制、
總テノ原因トテツテ居リマシタ。ソレサモ尙
欣慰ハ彼等ガ他ノ馬ニ居リマシタ時ヨリモ長
哥デシタ。ソシテ、一日本赤十字社員ガジャ
ヅアノ比良島行マシイ欣慰ニ對シ添リヲ示シ
タト云フ事デス。

森田口ハ此ノ文章、第三七六二番ヲ新聞ノタ
メニ提出シソノ甲ノ文章ヲ目録看取トシテ提
出シマス。

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18.

(B) 警官ジ・デ・ラング / G. DE LANG / ノ口
供書ニ依リマスト、デマヒ / TJIMAH / 収
容所デ約千五百名ノ看ガ栄養不足、胃病及ビ
腎臓不足ガ因デ死亡致シマシタ。檢察文書第
五七六三號デアリマス。

檢察官ハ此ノ文書第五七六三號ヲ證據書類トシ
テ提出致シマス。

(C) 女子収容所ニ關スル證據トシテ、檢察文書
第五七六五號即チエイ・エム・ドルグ / A. M. .
DROOG / 夫人(舊姓ハーツグリエーロ / HART
GRILLO / ノ口供書ヲ提出致シマス。

患者ノ輸送ハ強固ナ方法デナサレマシタ。二
千人ノ婦人達、十一才以下ノ子供千二百人、十一才ヨリ、
十三才迄ノ少年九百人ハ勞働ヲ強固サレマシタ。幼小病氣子
供ヲ持ツタ母親デサヘ又五十才以上ノ婦人デ
モ無理ニ働カサレマシタ。五百人ノ婦人ト六
二五人ノ少年ガ臨時肉體勞働ヲスル爲ニ特派
サレマシタ、ソノ結果健康狀態ハ目ニ見エテ
惡化シマシタ。

檢察官ハ此ノ文書五七六五號ヲ檢査ノ爲ニ提出
シソノ中ノ抜萃ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(D) 檢察文書第五七六六號、ジエイ・ビー・リセラダ
/ J. P. RISSERADA / ノ口供書ハ中央
ジャヴァノアンバラワ / A. BARAWA / ニアル、ベ

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19.

シヨビロイ / BANGOR / 収容所ニ關スル狀況
ヲ示スモノデアリマス。

食事一毎日九十瓦ノ米一ハ貧弱デアリマシタ、
非常ニ残忍ナル質ノ國体刑罰ガ殘酷ナル方法デ行
ハレマシタ。

檢察官ハ此ノ文書第五七六六號ヲ證據書類トシ
テ提出致シマス。

(B) 檢察文書五七六九號、エム・ビー・ハバカンフ

/ M. B. HAVERRKAMP / 夫人ノ口供書ハ中
央ジャバアノサマラン / SAMARANG / ニアル
カランバナ / KARANGPANA / 収容所内ノ狀態
ニ就イテ述ベテ居リマス。日本人ハ小兒麻疹
ノ發生ヲ防止スル爲ト云ツテ百二十五名ノ老
人トソノ妻及ビ彼等ノ成長シタ娘ヲ看護員ノ
禮拜堂ニ住居サセマシタ。毆打ハ規則的ニ行
ハレマシタ。九才以上ノ子供達ヘ罰クヘヤラ
レマシタ。必要ナル人食ヨリ少イ食ノ勞働者ニ
割當テラレタ重労働ハ婦人達ガシテケレバナリ
マセンデシタ。食事ハ晝シク少量デシタ、此
ノ口供書ハ又サマラン / SAMARANG / ノ看護員
デアルランバサリー / LAMPERSARIE / 収容所ノ狀
態モ通ベテ居リマス、コレハ町ノ土民居住區
域ヲ取片ツケタ跡ニ關スレタモノデアリマス。

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20.

婦人達ノ戶外勞働ハ強制的デアリマシタ、少女達ハ重イ米袋ヲ五百ヤードヨリ遠イ所ヲ運搬セネバナリマセンデシタ。國體刑罰モ行ハレマシタ。拷問モ行ハレ、一度ハ七日間モ續キマシタ。

檢察官ハ此ノ文書第五七六九號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ提出シソノ中ノ拔萃ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

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21.

(F) 中央ジャヴァノモエンチラン / MOENTILAN / ニ
於ケル婦女、少女ノ暴行、強姦買淫ノ事件ハ、檢察
部文書第五七七〇號 / テアル / ビールマン / BEER-
MAN / 夫人ハ、通称ザアソ。ブレグーエン / VAN
BALLEGOOYEN / 一ニ依リ、民人ノ宣誓書中ニ述ベラ
レテ居リマス。強姦、強姦買淫ハ、強兵隊員ニヨリ
取リ計ラハレタノデアリマシタ。

醫者ガ被害者ガ主張サレルニ先立ツテ身体存在ヲ
シマシタ。

「ニツボン提供」ノフィルムノ起源ニ、リスル
實ヲ知ラスル、民印「軍」所屬。ジム。ザアソ。
テル。レフ / J. SCHIL VAN DER LOEFF / 少年ノ宣
言提供、即チ檢察部文書第五七五八號及ビ此ニ
一九四六年十二月二日ニ當法廷ニ此ノフィルムノ
起源及ビ存在ニ關シ、証人トシテ証言ヲ提供セシ
准尉ブラック。バーン / BLACK BURN / ノ宣誓提供
通達、即チ檢察部文書第五七四〇號ニ「見」シテ、
當「ニツボン提供」フィルム、即チ檢察部文書第
五七五九號ヲ映寫スルコトニ依リ、之ヲ証拠トシ
テ提出致シマス。日本情報局ハ、渡洲人作局、和
人作局、並ビニ和蘭民間人抑留者ガ居シイ脅迫ノ
下ニ出演ヲ強要サレタ「オーストラリアハ呼ブ」
/ AUSTRALIA CALLING / ト云フフィルムヲ製作シ
タノデアリマス。

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22

此ノファイルムハ實科ナ環境ト欣慰ノ中ニ暮シニ
居ル抑留者ヲ指イテアリマスガ、コレハ全部捏造
シタモノデアリマス。コノファイルムノ目的ハ實科
人ノ士氣ヲ傷メル爲デアリマシタガ、日本側ハコ
ノ民衆ヲ誑テ上誤スル事ニ成功シマセンデシタ。
コノファイルムハ日本降伏後ニ作成サレマシタ。コ
レニ無基ニ加サレタ者ノ中ノ真者ハ、コノ
捏造ノ真相ヲ提供シテ居リマス。又日本降伏二、
三週間後ニ、聯合島軍兵班員ニヨリ作成サレタ
ヒツカノファイルムノ技術ガ、長瀬ト捏造軍兵トノ
間ノ關係ヲ示スノヲ目的トシ、ジャヴァノ政府
ノ佐島ト、民間抑留者ノ本營ノ状況ヲ示ス爲ニ作
成サレテ居リマス。

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23.

三 虐殺

日本人ノ國際法ニ對スル態度ハ聯合軍ノ遺ツタ場合ニ俘虜及ビ一般抑留者ノ虐殺ヲ企テル計畫ノ中ニ明カニ示サレテ居リマス。コノヤウナ場合、豫メ準備サレタ「騒動」ガ大量殺人ノ口實トシテ必ズ「起ル」ノガ常デス。是等ノ殺人計畫ハ他ノ地區ニ於テ行ハレタ同様ノ計畫ト共ニ後ニ提出シ證明スルコトト致シマス。

B 非抑留民

一 勞務者

征服ノ戰爭目的ヲ助長スル爲ノ強制労働ハ日本ニ依ツテ樹立サレル大東亞共榮圈ノ利益ノ一ツデアリマス。コノ作業ハ、鹽竈堀リ、防空壕構築、道路及ビ鐵道建設、油田炭坑内作業等ノ軍關係作業等デシタ。特ニジャバノ青年ガコノヤウナ作業ニ徵用サレマシタ。

コレハ志願労働ト呼バレマシタガ實際ハ強制的ナモノデシタ。コノ勞務者ノ徵用ハ村長ノ手ヲ經テ次々ニ驅リ集メラレル者カラ出來テ居マシタ。

コノ勞務者違ハ拘留サレ俘虜ト同ジ様ニ或ハソ

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24.

レ以上ヒトク取扱ハレマシタ。

勞務者ハ東南アジアノ到ル所即チスマトラ、ボルネオ、セレベス、アンボン更ニマレー、ビルマ、シヤム及ビフィリッピン迄モ送ラレマシタ。航海ハイツモ無蓋小型ノ近海航路船テ行ハレ屢々五、六週間モ續キマシタ。飲食物ハ決シテ十分デハナク是等ノ航海中ニ屢々死亡者ガ出マシタ。

殴打殘酷ナ肉体懲罰、強忍苛酷ナ罰則ノ下ニ要求サレル此ノ作業ハ事實上ノ重勞働デシタ。食物ハ全ク不十分デソノ結果、脚氣、玉蜀黍紅斑（皮膚病）熱帶潰瘍ガ流行シマシタ。一般ノ環境任居、衛生状態ハ赤痢、マラリア、疥癬ヲヒキオコス程不潔デ非衛生的ナモノデシタ。治療及ビ病院設備ハ全然存在シナイカ若シクハ非常ニ不十分デ病氣ノ進行ヲ阻止スル事モ傳染病ノ蔓延ヲ豫防スル事モ出来ナイ様ナ有様デシタ。

死人ニ全然注意ガ拂ハレズコレハアダツトノ

act / トイフ土着民ノ宗教的風習ニ基キ冷淡ナ法律違反ヲ惹起シマシタ。是等ノ事實ハ生キ残ツタ被害者ノ一連ノ宣誓口述書ノ中ニ表ヘレ

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間モナク提出サレルデセウ。

全部テ約二七万ノ土着民カ遠クヘ送ラレマシ
タ。タツタ七万シカ終戦後復員シテ居マセン。
檢察側ハ監振巻類第一三五二號ノ三七頁ヲ参照
サレルヤウ要請シマス。

シンガポールニ於ケル法務局長ノ概算ニ據レ
バビルマ、シヤム間鐵道敷設ニ雇傭サレタ勞務
者ノ中約八万ノ中大多數カ、ジャヴァ人
カ死亡シタ事ヲ述ベテ居マス。

檢察文書第五七〇九號

檢察側ハコノ巻類第五七〇九號ヲ證據書類トシ
テ提出致シマス。

A. T. I. S 報告書 渡辺ノ部 S. E. A. O

ボルネオノブルネイ / BURUNEI / 精油所ノジ
ヤヴァ人勞務者ニ關スル日本ノ報告書及ビ、ジ
ヨクジャカルタ / DJOC JAKARTA / ニ於ケ
ル勞務者徴用ニ關スル他ノ報告書ヲ含ム檢察文
書五七一〇號ハ多數ノ死者病人脱走者ノ事ヲ述
ベテ居リマス。是等ノ報告書カラ状態ノ明白ナ
印象ヲ得ル事ガ出来マセウ。

檢察側ハコノ巻類第五七一〇號ヲ檢證ノ爲拔萃

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26.

ヲ 證 ト シ テ 提 出 シ マ ス 。

檢 察 側 ハ 西 歐 人 ニ 比 ベ 扱 ヒ 易 ク 宿 命 主 義 者 デ
反 抗 的 デ ナ イ 、 ジ ャ ヅ ア ノ 土 着 民 ラ 無 理 ニ 堪 ヘ
サ セ タ 恐 ロ シ イ 狀 態 ラ 強 調 シ 度 イ ノ デ ア リ マ ス 。

次 ノ 證 人 ハ 全 部 ジ ャ ヅ ア 人 デ ア リ マ ス 。

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(A) デラマルド / DOELAREARD / 蘭印王國軍退役軍曹へ
家ヲ立去ル様ニ命令サレ他ノ七〇〇人ト共ニ「シ
ンガポール」近クノ「ジェロング」 / DJURONG /
收容所ニ送ラレマシタ。ソコノ状態ハ驚クベキモ
ノデシタ。悪イ不充分ナ食物ハ胃氣ヲヒキ起シマ
シタ。デラマルドト一緒ニ其處へ行ツター七〇〇
人ノ中終戦當時タツタ六〇〇人シカ生存シテキマ
センデシタ。剩餘ノ人々ハ死亡シタリ、逃亡シタ
リシマシタ。檢察側文書第五七〇〇號。
檢察側ハコノ文書第五七〇〇號ヲ檢證ノ爲拔萃ヲ
書證トシテ提出致シマス。

(B) カサ・ビン・サンタミハ日本人ノタメニ働クヤウ
ニ命ゼラレ、シンガポール附近ノプロワセキジヤ
ングニ送ラレタ。殴打、特ニ病氣ヲ訴ヘタ者ニ對
スル殴打ハイツモアリ勝テナコトデアツタ。絶エ
ザル虐待ガ加ヘラレタ。コノ收容所ニ於ケル一年
間ノ滞在中ニ七五〇人中ノ五〇〇人が死亡シタ。
檢事側書類五七〇一號
檢察側ハコノ書類五七〇一號ヲ檢證トシテ加ヘ其
ノ拔萃ヲ書證トシテ提出スル。

(C) サンラワイモ矢張りプロワセキジヤングニ居タ、
彼ノ除ノ五〇〇人ノ中二〇〇人乃至三〇〇人が死
ンダ。死ニ至ラシメルヨウナヒドイ拷問モアツタ
檢事側書類五七〇二號

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28.

檢察廳ヘコノ書類五七〇二號ヲ檢證トシテ加ヘ其
拔萃ヲ管證トシテ提出スル。

(D) ベルマン・ビン・ジョタロエノモ同ジク日本人ノ
タメニ働クヤウニ命ゼラレテアロウ・セキジャン
グニ送ラレタ。 彼ノ隊ノ三〇名中一七名が死亡シ
一ケ年間ニ苦力が四九〇人中一四〇人マデ死亡シ
タ。常ニ食事ハ粗悪、煙煤設備ハ不良デ殴打ガ續
イタ。 検事側書類五七〇六

檢察廳ヘコノ書類五七〇六號ヲ檢證トシテ引用シ
其ノ拔萃ヲ管證トシテ提出スル。

(E) セラマツト・ビン・ジョーノースハアロウ・セキ
ジャングニ於テ苦力が受ケタ拷問ニ付テ證言シタ
即チコノ苦力ハ筵ニ包マレソノ筵ヘ火ヲツケラレ
タ。 而モ尙ソノ後更ニヒドイ虐待ヲ受ケタ。コノ
拷問ハ日本人ノ醫者ニヨツテ加ヘラレタ。此ノ被
害者ハ死亡シタ。 検事側書類五七一二號

檢察廳ヘコノ書類五七一二號ヲ檢證トシテ引用シ
其ノ拔萃ヲ管證トシテ提出スル。

(F) アクマド・ビン・ケタジョーダハシंगाポールノ
カムボン・バローデ働クヨウニ派遣サレタ。 此處
デハ二〇〇〇人居タ苦力ノウチ健康上僅カニ一〇
〇〇人ダケシカ働クコトガ出來ナカツタ。毎日四
人カラ六人ノ死亡者ガ續出シタ。ソレニモカカヘ
ラズ、キビシイ罰則ノモトニ重労働ガ強要サレタ

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シンガポール附近ノペロウ・ボームトデヘ苦力
ヘ聯合軍ノ空襲下防空壕ニ入ルコトラ許サレナカ
ツタタメニ多量ノ着ガ殺サレタ。検事側書類五七
〇三號

檢察官ヘコノ書類五七〇三號ヲ檢證トシテ引用シ
其ノ抄萃ヲ書證トシテ提出スル。

(G) ゴーデルヘ彼ノ経験ニツイテ述ベテオルガ檢察官
ヘ之ヲ讀ミ上ゲ度イト思フ、何トナレベ之レヘ共
通スル一般光景ヲ明示シテオルカウ。検事側書類
五七〇四號

檢察官ヘコノ書類五七〇四號ヲ檢證トシテ引用シ
其抄萃ヲ書證トシテ提出スル。

(H) ボーディング事通稱タワヒルヘシンガポール附近
ニ在ルブロウダマルニ於テ幾多ノ虐待ノ中苦力ガ
ヒドイ体刑ヲ受ケタル後生キ埋メニサレタコトラ
述ベテキル。検事側書類五七〇五號

檢察官ヘコノ書類五七〇五號ヲ檢證トシテ加ヘ其
ノ抄萃ヲ書證トシテ提出スル。

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30.

(I) レボヘンガボール附近ノモンジョンダ・ビ
ナンテ自カサレタ。

彼ハ死ニ三ラジメラレタ程ノ重大ナ機關ニ付
テ送ベテオル。

凡ケ月ノ間ニ七五〇人ノ苦力甲四〇〇人が死
亡シタ。秘事便報類三七〇七號

は獄口ハコノ書類三七〇七號ヲ檢閲トシテ加
ヘ其ノ故実ヲ査閲トシテ發見スル。

(J) ダヒルハボール附近ノボウロウバタン
グニ於ケル甲二人苦力ニ與スル機關ニツイテ
陳言スル。ソノ苦力ハ天監官ガ一本折レル迄
囚ラレタ。彼ハ治罪ヲ受ケテカツタ。

彼ノ仲間ノ苦力ハ彼ヲ助ケルコトヲ案ジラレ
タ。彼ハ彼ノ頭ダケヲ土ノ上ニ出シテ生埋メ
ニサレタ。ソノ後彼ハ多分マダ生キテ平タニ
不問無罪ニ送返マレタ。秘事便報類三七一一
號

彼獄口ハコノ書類三七一一號ヲ檢閲トシテ加
ヘ其ノ故実ヲ査閲トシテ發見スル。

(K) ダクランハ當時十八才ノ若年デセレズノマ
カツサルニ送ラレタ。ソノ這甲獄内ニ於テ四
〇〇人甲四人ノ苦力ガ死亡シタ。

秘事便報類五七二三號

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31.

在露山ノ人口ノ推計五七二三〇ヲ根據トシテ加
ヘ家ノ總數ヲ推計トシテ算出スル。

(E) ア・マツト・ナカイベソノ時五十五才ヲアツ
タガセレズノモ一才一五〇〇人ノ言カノ
以テ算タル彼ノ家民一〇〇人ノ推計トシテ
算スル。一年間ニ五〇〇人が死亡シタ、
彼自身ノ直テノ値カニ六〇人が生キ残ッタガ
ケテアル。此ノ推計五七二三〇

在露山ノ推計五七二三〇ヲ根據ノ爲ニ又此等
ヲ推計根據トシテ算出シマス。

(M) ゲネンノ言カノヘスリツクズベソニ送ラレタ
カ一五〇〇人ノ言カノ在露山ノ何處ノ
被殺者ノ居所ニ於テモ知アル所クヒドモツタ
ノテアリマス。在露山ノ人口五七二八〇

在露山ノ推計五七二八〇ヲ根據ノ爲ニ、又此
等ヲ推計根據トシテ算出シマス。

(N) バイマンノ言カノヘスリツクズベソニ送ラレマ
シタ。一年間ノ推計中三千人ノ身死ニ於テ十
六人ノ死者ヲ出シマシタ。日本軍無條件降伏
ニ至ル迄ノ二箇年年ノ期間中ニ少クトモ一〇
〇〇人ノ死者ヲ出シマシタ。死体ハ直テニ埋
葬スレズ、友人知己ニ依リ収容所外郭ノ聖地
ニ送ヒ出サレ、其屍ヲ爲ニ包マレ板日間於仁

サレタ後運搬自動車ガコレヲ運ビ去ルノデア
リマシタ。檢察圖書類第五七一四號。

檢察圖書類第五七一四號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニハ又
拔萃ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(O) アブドル・マチド／音譯／ハヒリツピン群島
ヲ強制的ニ引キ廻サレハシンガポールハハル
マヘラ（モルツカス）ハマカツサル及シンカ
ン（セレベス）デ悲惨ナル條件ノ下ニ勞働ヲ
命ゼラレマシタ。檢察圖書類五七二六號。

檢察圖書類五七二六號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニハ又拔
萃ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(P) マダリ／音譯／ハシンガポールハメナド（セ
レベス）ノミナラスマニラニ迄送ラレマシタ。
檢察圖書類五七二二號。

檢察圖書類五七二二號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニハ又拔
萃ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(Q) 當時十七才ノコバー／音譯／ハ苦力勞働ヲ命
ゼラレハソノ結果シヤムノチンボン／音譯／
ニ送ラレマシタ。當地デハ全勞務者數ノ殆ン
ド三〇％ノ死者ヲ出シマシタ。檢察圖書類五
七〇八號。

檢察圖書類五七二八號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニハ又當
拔萃ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

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33.

檢察官ハ南東アジア司令部陸軍映画寫眞部ノ
一九四五年九月十九日附手紙ハ檢察官書類五
七一五號ニ關シテハ同部ニヨリシンガポール
近傍ノセレタノ音譯ノ收容所ニ於テ撮影サレ
タル四枚ノ寫眞ヲ目撃證據トシテ提出致シタ
イト考ヘマス。

檢察官ハ當書類五七〇八號ヲ證據書類トシテ提
出致シマス。

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34.

ニ 意兵隊

日本軍テロ手段ニツイテハ、ド・ヴァイアード／
音／大佐ニヨリ証書登録一三五一號ノ箇所ニ
既ニ越ヘラレテ居リマス。全然人種ヤ性ノ區別
ナク行ハレテ居ルノデアリマス。意兵隊ノ犠牲
トナツタ者ハ数千ニ及ブノデアリマス。バタビ
ヤノオランダ軍情報部犯罪局々長ニヨリツクラ
レタル結果特定表、檢察官登録五七三一號ニヨ
レバ、四三九人ガジャヴァニ於ケル軍法會議ニ
ヨリ死刑宣告ヲ受ケ處刑サレテ居リマス。併シ
此ノ以テ地方ノ意兵隊ノ殺シタ多数ノ死刑宣
告及ビケシリア收容所ノ三十八人ニ對スル死刑
宣告ヲ含シテ居ナイノデアリマス。一一七五人
ガジャヴァノ軍法會議ニヨリ刑罰ヲ受ケテ居リ、
ソノ宣告ハ一年懲役カラ終身懲役ニ至ル迄色々
デアリマス。更ニ又三〇四人ガ刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケ
ル前ニ拷問ト悪環境ノ爲ニ獄死シタ事ガ判明シ
テ居リマス。

檢察官ハ當登録五七三一號ヲ証書登録トシテ提出
致シマス。

極度ニ殘虐ナル非人道的處待ガジャヴァ中ニ於
テ、組織的ニ規則立ツテ行ハレ意兵隊司令部ノ
ミナラス牢獄内ニ於テモ、又法廷内ニ於ケル裁

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35.

例進行中ニ於テサヘモ行ハシタノ一アリマス、
覺クベキ時間ト虐待ノ證據ガ次ノ一連ノ口供等
ヲ陳述書中ニ含マレテ居リマス。

(A) スマラン市長 H. B. アアセザアンノ音譯ノ
博士ハソノ宣誓陳述書ニ、セマラン及バタビ
ヤ憲兵隊ノ虐待ニ就テ述ベ、憲兵隊司令部ニ
於ケル時間ト惡設備ノミナラズ、軍法會議裁
例ガ行ハレタ方法ヲモ描寫シテ居リマス。檢
察官書類第五七四六號

檢察官ハ當書類第五七四六號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(B) 齒科醫學生 W. F. ウエイテングハ皮肉ニモ
元ノ裁判所ニ陳取ツタバタビヤ日本憲兵隊ニ
於ケル彼ノ經驗ヲソノ陳述中ニ述ベ、又裁判
ノ模様ヲモ描寫シテ居リマス。檢察官書類第
五七四七號。

檢察官ハ當書類第五七四七號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(C) 印正親軍大佐 A. テンメルマンハブイテン
ツホルクノ音譯ノニ於ケル憲兵ノ拷問方法ヲ
報告シ、其ノ中ニ、拷問術ノ或ル特殊ノ專門
技巧、及ヒ高聲ニ發達シタ技術ノ事ヲ述ベテ
居リマス。吊リ下ゲ、管絃敲打、水責メ、電

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36.

氣持問ノ專門家ガ居タノデアリマス。此ノ
告警ハ同一收容所内ノ二十二人ノ俘虜ノ虐待
ノ電話ヲモ含シテ居リマス。

檢察官ハ當番類五七四八號ヲ被證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據番類トシテ提出致シマス。

(二)支那人リーベンギョクノ音譯ノモ又ブイテン
ツオルクノ音譯ノニ於ケル憲兵ノ虐待ノ陳述
ト彼ト同様ニ犠牲ヲ蒙ツタ仲間ニツイテノ報
告ヲ出シテ居リマス。被證番類五七四七號

檢察官ハ當番類五七四七號ヲ被證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據番類トシテ提出致シマス。

(三)工學博士E・D・ザリエノ音譯ノ教授ハ彼ガ最
初ニブイテンツオルクノ音譯ノテ拷問ヲ受ケ
タ事ヲ證言シテ居リマス。彼ハソノ最初ノ訊
問ニ於テ以同ノ殴打ト水責メニアツタニカ、
ハラズ、ソレスラバイテンツルフノ音譯ノ中
ニ於テ嘗テ例シノナイ最モ親切ナル訊問デア
ツタト見テ居リマス。ソレデモ多少ノ殴打ト
水責メハ免レマセシタ。他ノ者ハ惡處非
道ナル扱ヒヲ受ケマシタ。ウエルニシクノ音
譯ノ大尉ハ四七回ノ拷問ヲ受ケ中十四回ハ意
識不明ニナル迄殴打サレタノデアリマス。ジ
エンスノ音譯ノ牧師ハ拷問ノ翌日ニ死ニマシ

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37.

タ。インドネシヤ人カヤドウ／音聲／醫師ハ
拷問者ノ技術未熟ノ爲拷問中ニ死ニマシタ。
スマランニ於テドブリエ教授ハ二箇月間ニ二
十二回モノ水責メラ受ケ彼ノ訊問ハ總計五〇
〇時間ニ達シテ居リマス。檢察官書類五七五
〇號

檢察官ハ當書類五七五〇號ヲ被証ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

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38.

(F) 、スイス人技師 R ・ フラツクス / 音譯 / 博士
ヘバントニニ於ケル憲兵隊ニ關スル詳細ナル
報告書ヲ與ヘ、ソレハ特ニ俘虜收容ノ状況ヲ
ヨク示シア后リマス。

檢察官書類五七五一號

檢察官ハ當書類五七五一號ヲ檢証ノ爲ニ又檢率ヲ
證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(G) 、H ・ B ・ エンゲレン / 音譯 / 夫人ヘスラベヤ
憲兵隊ノ近リ口ニツイテノ供述、檢察官書類
第五七五四號ヲ與ヘソレハ何等性ニヨル區別
ナク拷問ガ行ハレタ事ヲ示シテ后リマス。

檢察官ハ當書類五七五四號ヲ檢証ノ爲ニ又檢率ヲ
證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

特ニバタビヤノ憲兵隊ガ最モ非人道的虐待ヲ
示シア后リマス。彼等ハ故ラニ最高級官吏及
一流實業家ノ夫人同カラ強姦者ヲ擧リ取りシ
タノデアリマス。

虐待ト拷問ノ例證ハ次ノ口供書ニヨリ明白ニ
與ヘラレテ后リマス。

(H) 、自一九四〇年至一九四一年ノ日本和蘭間ノ
無益ナルイハエル經濟協定ニ於テ活躍シタル
現印印總領事夫人ミセス A ・ D ・ フアンモーク
ノ音譯ノ。

檢察官書類第五七四一號

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39.

檢察圖ハ當番類五七四一號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ又拔萃ヲ
證據番類トシテ提出致シマス。

(I)、戦争前ノ總督官房長夫人ミセスS・M・J・
イデングルグノ音譯ノ。檢察圖番類第五七四二
號

檢察圖ハ當番類五七四二號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ又拔萃ヲ
證據番類トシテ提出致シマス。

(J)、F・H・ルーバツタイノ音譯ノ及バツテイナマノ音
譯ノハ彼等自身ノ受難及官立流通銀行タルジ
ヤザア銀行取締役夫人ミセス・ヴァン・ワーグエレン
ノ音譯ノニ對スル嘔吐ヲ僅ス許リノ虐待ニ就
テノ描寫ヲ與ヘテ居リマス。コレガ多分最非
人道的事件デアリマセウ。ミセス・ヴァン・ワー
グエレンノ音譯ノハ最モ悲惨ナル状況ノ下ニ間斷
ナキ拷問ヲ受ケタ後死ンダノデアリマス。

檢察圖ハルーバタイ口供書、第五七四三號ヲ檢證
ノ爲ニ又拔萃ヲ證據番類トシテ提出致シマス

(K)、侍記ニベキ事件ハ當時ノジヤザア軍政官
(總督) 山本陸軍少將ノ闕知スルトコロデハ
日本軍降伏後一週間以上モ後ニ行ハレタスラ
バヤニ於ケル十九人ノ民間人處刑デアリマス。
同陸軍少將ノ口供書、檢察圖番類第七三三號
ニ依リ明ラナル通りデアリマス。蘭印政府
代表O・H・O・ヴァン・デル・ブラスノ音譯ノ博士ノ

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口供書、檢察官書類五七三四號ニ附聯スルト
コロノモノデアリマス。

檢察官ハ當書類五七三三號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

檢察官ハ當書類五七三四號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

バタビヤノジャザア憲兵隊司令部參謀隊村ノ
管轄ノ少佐ハ憲兵活動ノ調査書ヲ提出シテ居
リマス。

ソノ中ニハ二三九人が極秘ノ中ニ處刑サレタ
ル、イハユル「キ」號（甲號ヲ）裁判ニ依ル
處刑ノ記述モハイツテ居リマス。檢察官書類
五七五六號ジャザイント三一〇六ノ一號、當
事件ハ出來ルダケ早急ニ片附ケル爲ニ、現地
ニ於テ處理サレタノデアリマス。未聞將校ガ
死刑ヲ課スルヤ否ヤヲ決定シ、コノ決定ハ陸
軍司令部憲兵事務參謀ニ依ル審査ノ後司令官
ノ名ニ於テ高級將校ニヨリ承認サレタモノデ
アリマス。

檢察官ハ當書類五七五六號ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ、又拔萃
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

40.

三 牢 獄

意兵隊司令部及地方憲兵隊ノ虐待トハ別箇ニ、普
通ノ牢獄モ亦同様ニ恐怖ト悲惨ノ場處デアリマシ
タ。牢獄ノ狀態ハ言語ニ絶スルモノデ、オランダ
軍情報部犯罪局長ニヨツテ提出サレタ寫實的記述
繪圖四卷（頁五七三二號）ニヨリ容易ニ理解サレル
デアリマセウ。此ノ繪圖ハ日本軍當局ガ提出シタ
ル名簿ニ依レバ、ジャバア及マツーラノ管轄ノニ
於ケル一〇監獄所ノ牢獄中唯三八箇所ヲ扱ツテ居
ルノミデアリマス。併シ占領中ニ惹起セルスベテ
ノ死亡ガ記述サレテ居ラストハイヘ之等ノ名簿ハ
三八箇所ノ牢獄ニ於テ一七一七人ガ死ンダ事ヲ示
シテ居リマス。ソノ中唯一監獄所ノミニ就テ、ソノ
死因ガ記サレテ居リマス。因ミニ一九四〇年印
牢獄内ノ平均死亡率ハ一・八パーセントニ近ギマ
セン。前述ノ三八牢獄中ニ含まレテ居ラスバタビ
ヤ近傍ノデビナングノ管轄ノ牢獄ハ自一九四三年
五月一日至一九四四年五月一日ノ期間中ニハ死亡
率四パーセントデアリマシタガ自一九四四年五月
一日至一九四五年五月一日ノ期間ニ於テハ死亡率
五・一パーセント、スナハチ平均入牢者四四〇〇人
ニ付、二二五七人ノ割合デ死亡セラ出シテ居リマ
ス。當牢獄内ノ状況惡化ハ昨年中、月ヲ追ツテ死

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亡中ガ大體一乃至一〇パーセント増加シタトイフ
事實ニヨリ明白デアリマス。

檢察官ハ當五七三二書類ヲ證據書類トシテ提出シ
シマス。

既に紹介サレタルドヴリイェノ音聲ノ後援ノ口
供書檢察官書類五七五〇番、證據書類ヘソノ末
尾ニ於テデビナングノ音聲ノ年次ニ關スル若干
ノ詳細ナル記事ヲ含ンテ居リマス。五〇〇〇人ノ
ノ入牢者中ヨリ五〇〇人ガイヘユル“死ノ獄舎”
ニ投ゼラレソノ中一支部人ト証人自身ノミガ生
存シタノデアリマス。衆衆不良ト下類ガ主ナ死
因ダト報告サレテ居リマスケレド、遺族ノ支給
ハ全然アリマセンデシタ。

檢察官ハ之ヲ以テ日本軍ガジャヴァニ於テ、土民
並ビニ同島居住ノ聯合國民間人及ビ軍人ニ對シテ
犯シタル日本軍常習的戰爭犯罪ト非人道的犯罪ノ
概略ヲ完結スシマス。

42.